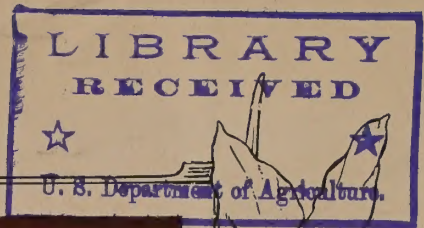


639

c13359



*Valotta
Purpurea.*

FLOWERING BULBS

Anderson & Co Limited,

TELEPHONE:
BW1621 (2 LINES)

399-401 George St.,

188-190 Kent St.,

SYDNEY.

Established.

1863

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO:- BOX 1608 BB, G.P.O. SYDNEY.

Tulips

(For Cool Districts).

Plant March to June.

For cool districts Tulips are very suitable, and are splendid for cutting and decorative work. The secret of success in growing them is to use plenty of lime, about ten times as much as you would give any other plant.

COTTAGE MIXED.—4/6 doz., 32/6 per 100.

PARROT MIXED.—4/6 doz., 32/6 per 100.

DARWIN MIXED.—4/6 doz., 32/6 per 100.

DARWIN NAMED.—6d. each; 5/- doz.

All Post Free.



Anemones

Plant February to July. Post Free.

The gay colourings of these early flowering bulbs are very attractive; we recommend as borders to beds of other bulbs, such as Ranunculi or Daffodils.

The bulbs should be planted 4 to 6 inches apart, and about 1 inch to 1½ inches under the soil according to the nature of the soil. In light sandy soils, plant more deeply. A well-drained, open position is best. When planting, see that the soil is thoroughly firmed down beforehand, and again after the bulbs are set. Some cow manure is beneficial. The bulbs should be lifted after the foliage dies and stored in a dry, cool place until the following season.

ST. BRIGID STRAIN.—A very lovely type, producing large flowers, mostly semi-double, of most brilliant colours. Locally grown and thoroughly acclimatised bulbs. 1/6 doz., 10/- per 100.

CHINENSIS STRAIN.—Large, single blooms of beautiful colourings. Very attractive for border-work. Large, sound bulbs, 1/- doz.; 7/- per 100.

SCARLET EMPEROR.—A lovely, clear shade. Very large flowers on long stems; splendid for decorative purposes; 2/- doz.; 15/- per 100.

FLOWERING BULBS

OFFERED BY

Anderson & Co Limited,

OF 399-401 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY

ESTABLISHED 1863

PHONE B.W.1621 (2 LINES)

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
BOX 1608 BB G.P.O. SYDNEY



AGAPANTHUS.

AGAPANTHUS

South African Lily

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND. (Postage extra.)

Crown of beautiful flowers on stem 3 ft. long. Very effective in flower border. Grows well in any ordinary garden soil. Makes a good pot plant for verandah.

BLUE 1/- each; 11/- dozen
WHITE 1/- each; 11/- dozen
VITTATIS—Variegated foliage .. 3/6 each

ALOCASIA

MACRORHIZA (Spoon Lily)

Green Scented Lily 1/6 each

ALLIUM

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A decorative showy family of hardy Spring and Summer Flowering Bulbs. Any soil suits them; they require no particular care; bloom for a long time.

LUTEUM—Bright yellow flowers; last well when cut; 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

ROSEUM—Pale rose in umbels. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.

HERMETTI GRANDIFLORA—White; very fine. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 13/- 100.

ALSTROEMERIA

(Peruvian Lily)

For supplying flowers during the summer months there is nothing to equal them either for beauty or lasting qualities. Free blooming and of easy culture, lasts well when cut. Plant six inches deep in loamy soil. Plant January to September.

Choice Mixed Colours—9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

Named Varieties—1/- each; 10/- dozen.

ANEMONE

Anemones are easily cultivated, and should be grown in large quantities on account of their great value as cut flowers.

Culture.—Any good garden soil will grow them well. When making beds, trench the ground a few weeks before planting, giving at same time a light dressing of lime. Set the tubers six inches apart and 1 to 1½ inches deep, choosing a day when the soil is of a friable nature. Do not use stable or dairy manure, but a little bone dust incorporated in the soil will help the growth. On no account use any quick acting fertiliser. During the growing period water two or three times a week, but when in bud water daily.

When planting Anemones, look for crown on tuber before placing in position.

ST. BRIGID—Very large, mostly semi-double flowers; in all the most brilliant shades and colours. 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

SINGLE (Australian Grown)—This strain is uncommonly fine, and embraces every shade of colour; produces flowers much larger than the common single Anemone. 1/- dozen; 7/- 100.

SCARLET EMPEROR—A lovely clear shade; very large flowers on long stems; splendid for decorative purposes. 2/- dozen; 15/- 100.

FULGENS—Dazzling vermilion or scarlet with black centre. 2/- dozen; 15/- 100.

AMARYLLIS [Hippeastrum]

Australian-Raised Hybrids.

PLANT JANUARY TO MAY.

It is impossible to name a more magnificent genus of bulbous plants than these. Under the simplest conditions of culture they throw up spikes of from two to three feet high, surmounted by immense trumpet-shaped blooms. Hippeastrums are truly astounding in their immense blooms, wealth of colouring and regal habit. When planting, leave neck of bulb showing above the soil.

MIXED HYBRIDS—A splendid assortment. 2/- each; 22/- dozen. Postage extra.

AUSTRALIAN NAMED HYBRIDS—3/6, 5/- and 7/6 each. Postage extra.

AMARYLLIS VARIETIES

BELLADONNA—This splendid species is very variable in size and colour, producing variously-shaded flowers from almost white to the deepest pink; they thrive best in light soil. 6d. each; 4/- dozen. Postage extra.

BELLADONNA PERFECTA—Various shades of pink; tall. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen. Postage extra.

FORMOSISSIMA (Sprekelia)—The Jacobean Lily. Showy bulbous plants, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers. A handsome border plant. 1/6 each.

KERMESINUM—Terra cotta, very free flowering. 1/6 each.

STERNBERGIA LUTEA, Yellow Autumn Crocus. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA

(Red Freesia)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A very pretty Cape Bulb like the Freesia; colour is a rich carmine crimson. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 17/6 100.

BABIANA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Very showy plants, producing rich self-colours and very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. Beautifully sweetly scented.

AZUREA—Dark purple

CHARMER—Magenta, dark eye.

MODESTY—White and mauve.

NANA—Dark blue. Dwarf.

SPLENDENS—Deep red; white centre

3d. each;

1/6 dozen.

FINEST MIXED—Including beautiful red shades. 1/3 dozen; 7/6 100.

BILBERGIA NUTANS

(A Remarkable Plant.)

The narrow leaves, about one foot long, are bright green on the upper surface and finely striped underneath. The flowers are characterised by a drooping or nodding inflorescence, hanging gracefully from a bright red bract-like stem. The petals are green, with a blue edge, giving the plant when in flower a very striking appearance. It thrives well in hot and dry sunny positions in poor or rich soil, in hollow logs and pots or drain pipes. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

BEGONIAS

(TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

PLANT JULY TO SEPTEMBER.

BASKET BEGONIAS are light, graceful, and very free flowering. Their popularity is increasing every year. All who have grown them speak in praise of this wonderful flowering plant. Plant 3 tubers to 10-inch basket, 4 to 12-inch basket; cover the tubers very lightly and water sparingly until they make growth.

BASKET BEGONIAS, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

SINGLE FRILLED BEGONIAS, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

DOUBLE BEGONIAS, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

The above can be supplied in separate colours (Pink, Red, White, Salmon, Yellow, etc.) or Choice Mixed.



TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

BRUNSVIGIA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Postage Extra.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about 3 ft., containing from 18 to 24 separate blooms with a delightful perfume.

HARBORD HYBRID—Pure White .. 5/- each

HATHOR—White; fine flower of exceptional merit .. 4/6 each

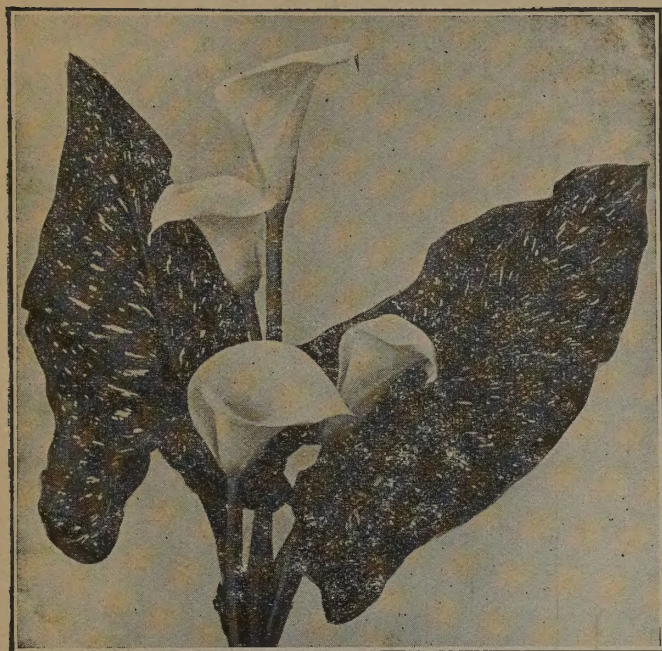
JOSEPHINE—Tall, wine purple .. 8/- each

MULTIFLORA—Large pink .. 1/6 each

ORVIETO—Very deep shade of pink .. 2/- each

PALLIDA—White .. 1/6 each

ROSEA—Pale pink .. 1/3 each



CALLA ELLIOTTIANA.

CALLA

PLANT APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.

The Callas grow best in deep, rich sandy soils, and require a good supply of water during the summer.

The Spotted-leaved varieties make exceptionally good pot plants.

ADLAMI—Cream, large violet centre. 2/- each.
AETHIOPICA (Arum Lily)—The Old Nile Lily. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen. Postage extra. Plant at any time.

AURATA (Arum)—Lemon-yellow, jet black centre. 1/- each.

CHROMETELLA—Yellow, large violet blotch. 2/- each.

CRINITUM (Arum)—Flowers dark purple brown, copiously spotted. 2/6 each.

DRACUNCULUS (Dragon Arum)—Flowers one foot long; purplish red, beautifully marbled stem; handsome, quick grower. 2/6 each.

ELLIOTTIANA (Golden Arum Lily)—Leaves evenly spotted and marked. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

ITALICUM (Arum)—Greenish white, with variegated foliage. 1/- each.

LITTLE GEM—Small white flowers; dwarf growing. 1/- each.

MACULATA ALBA—Spotted leaves, creamy white flowers; make a pretty pot plant. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

MRS. ROOSEVELT—Pale yellow; very fine. Spotted leaves. 1/6 each.

NELSONI—Large cream flowers; spotted foliage. 2/- each.

REHMANII—Quite distinct delicate shade of rose; very handsome. 3/- each.

REHMANII VIOLACEA—Violet shade. 3/6 each.

SANCTUM—The wonderful black Calla. This magnificent variety has the habit and foliage of the white Arum Lily; the flowers are of the richest velvety black colour imaginable. 2/- each.

SOLFATAIRE—Spotted leaves; flowers primrose yellow. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

CHLIDANTHUS

FRAGRANS—Yellow, sweetly perfumed lily-like flowers; height of foliage and flower stems, about 9 inches. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.

CLIVEA NOBILIS

An evergreen bulbous plant, growing about 18 inches high, producing in early summer large heads of handsome tubular orange-yellow flowers. They are easily cultivated, and thrive in a good rich soil. Cliveas are also suitable for pot culture, either in a bush house or on a verandah. 2/6 each. Postage extra.

CRINUM

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

Handsome flowering bulbous plants. They thrive in deep rich soil, and require little attention in their cultivation. The large funnel-shaped flowers are borne in clusters at the summit of tall stems well above the foliage.

CAPENSE—White with pink stripe .. 1/6 each

MOOREI—Beautiful pink .. 1/6 each

PEDUNCULATUM—Giant white, narrow petals .. 1/- each

POWELLII ROSEA—Rose pink .. 2/- each

POWELLII ALBA (Purity)—White, very fine .. 1/6 each

UMBELLATUM—Pink shaded, large .. 2/6 each

YEMENSE—Beautiful, fragrant, and large satin-white flowers .. 3/- each

MAGNIFICA—Large heads of white flowers, striped deep rose .. 3/6 each

CROCUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Old English favourite, but only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary; will thrive in poorest soils.

BLUE, YELLOW, WHITE, STRIPED.

And Choice Mixed.

8d. each; 2/6 dozen; 18/- 100.

CYRTANTHUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A beautiful dwarf-growing Cape Bulb which flowers from the late Summer to Autumn. Very free flowering, and sweetly perfumed. Should be left undisturbed for several years. Very hardy; will grow successfully in any good garden soil.

LUTESCENS—Yellow .. 1/- each; 10/ doz.

SANGUINEUS—Carmine Red 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

HERMOINE—Apricot shade 1/6 each; 16/- doz.

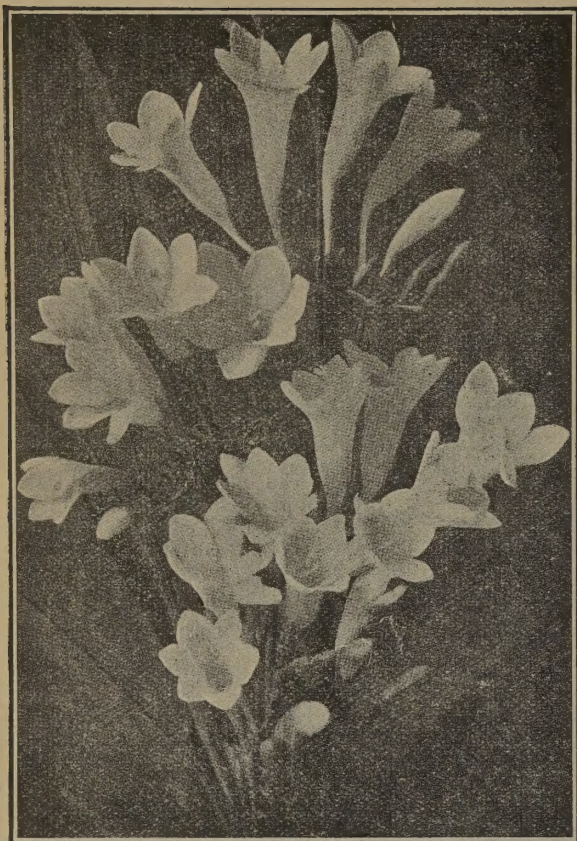
DAFFODILS

(See Narcissus, Page 13).

GLORIOSA SUPERBA

PLANT MARCH TO AUGUST.

Known as the Climbing Glory Lily, bears rich orange-red flowers. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.



FREESIA.

FREESIA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Suitable for Borders, Rockery or Pots.

ANDERSON'S SUNSET—The colour is a blend of yellow and deep orange. They are very free-flowering and delightfully fragrant. 6d. each; 4/6 dozen.

BLUE JAY—A fine blue shade. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

BRONZE QUEEN—Bronze. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

CONQUEROR—Purple hybrid, large flower. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

DUKE OF YORK—Purple. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

GIANT WHITE—Large, pure white. 2/- dozen; 15/- 100.

HERO—Mauve hybrid; large, sweetly-scented. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

KING OF THE YELLOWS—Large deep yellow. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

PRINCE HENRY—An exquisite flower; a deep blue shade. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH—Lilac. 8d. each; 6/6 dozen.

PURITY—Beautiful, large; purest white flowers. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

PURPLE PRINCE—A large flower of deep purple. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

REFRACTA ALBA—White, sweetly-scented; very fine; extra large bulbs. 9d. dozen; 5/- 100.

RAINBOW HYBRIDS—Distinct and beautiful colours. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

ROSY GEM—Rosy pink. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

VICTOR BLUE HYBRID—Large flowers; sweetly-scented. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

GLADIOLI

See Special List, Published May-June.

GLADIOLI NANUS

EARLY FLOWERING MINIATURE VARIETIES.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE. Post Free.

BRILLIANT—Red, dark markings. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

INSIGNIS—Flowers large, brilliant scarlet. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

NON PLUS ULTRA—Scarlet, with white stripes. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Delicate pink; extra fine. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

ROSY GEM—Blush pink, dark markings. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

THE BRIDE—White, magnificent for bouquets. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 17/6 100.

NANUS—Choice mixed. 2/6 dozen. 17/6 100.



GLADIOLI NANUS.

HABRANTHUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

Lily-like flowering bulbs. Shades of red, brown and yellow, wonderfully hardy, and will grow on poorest soil.

MIXED, 1/3 each; 12/6 dozen. Post free.

SANGUINEA—Bright red, white stripes. 1/3 each; 12/6 dozen. Post free.

HOMERIA (Bobartia) COLLINA—Orange. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

HAEMANTHUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A magnificent plant of noble bearing, with large heads of flowers, having a curious resemblance to a paint brush.

ALBA—White Paint Brush. 3/- each.

COCCINEA—Red Paint Brush. 3/- each.

HEMEROCALLIS

(Day Lily)

PLANT MAY TO SEPTEMBER.

Beautiful hardy border plants which thrive under very ordinary treatment in any garden soil. Six shades of orange, yellow and bronze. 1/- each. 6 Varieties for 5/6. Postage extra.

HYACINTHS

For growing in Pots in our Special Bulb Fibre and the open ground.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

SINGLE.

1/- each; 11/- dozen; 80/- 100. Post Free.

RED AND PINK SHADES:

CARDINAL WISEMAN —

Rose pink, shaded white.

GENERAL DE WET—Pale pink.

GRAND BLANCHE—Blush pink.

LADY DERBY—Pink.

LA VICTOIRE—Deep crimson.

MARCONI—Rose red shade.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS—A fine pink shade.

WHITE:

ARENTINE ARENDENSE—Pure white.

L'INNOCENCE — Large white.

QUEEN OF THE WHITE—Pure white.

BLUE AND SHADES:

GRAND MAITRE — Bright blue.

JOHAN—Very pale silvery blue.

LORD BALFOUR—Purplish violet and mauve.

MARIE—Very deep blue.

MENELIK — Blackish purple.

PERLE BRILLIANT—Light blue.

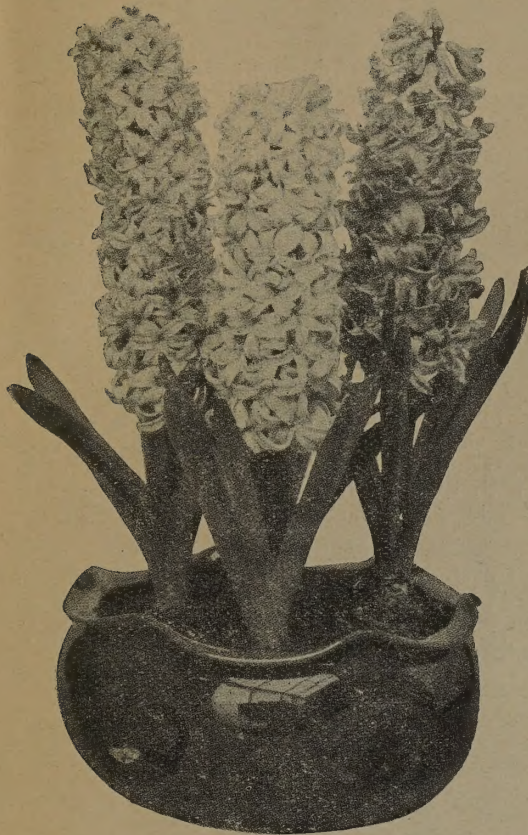
SCHOTEL — Light blue shaded darker.

YELLOW:

CITY OF HAARLEM—Pure yellow.

PRINCE HENRY—Yellow.

YELLOW HAMMER — Rich yellow.



HYACINTHS GROWING IN BULB FIBRE.

BEDDING HYACINTHS

Hyacinths growing in beds make a wonderful show planted either in masses or in clumps. Our Superb Mixture contains a wide range of colours and will give a beautiful effect.

SUPERB MIXTURE, includes all shades. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen; 55/- 100.

DOUBLE HYACINTHS

For growing in Pots in our Special Bulb Fibre and the open ground.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

BOUQUET ROYAL—Large white

CHESTNUT BLOSSOM—Pale pink

GENERAL KOHLER—Deep blue

GOETHE—Yellow

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—Rose red

QUEEN SOPHIE—White

1/3 each;

13/- doz.

Post free.

HYACINTHS, ROMAN

EXTRA EARLY WHITE—FRAGRANT.

Very free flowering. 6d. each; 5/- doz.; 35/- 100.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

THE GIANT SNOW-WHITE SUMMER-FLOWERING HYACINTH,

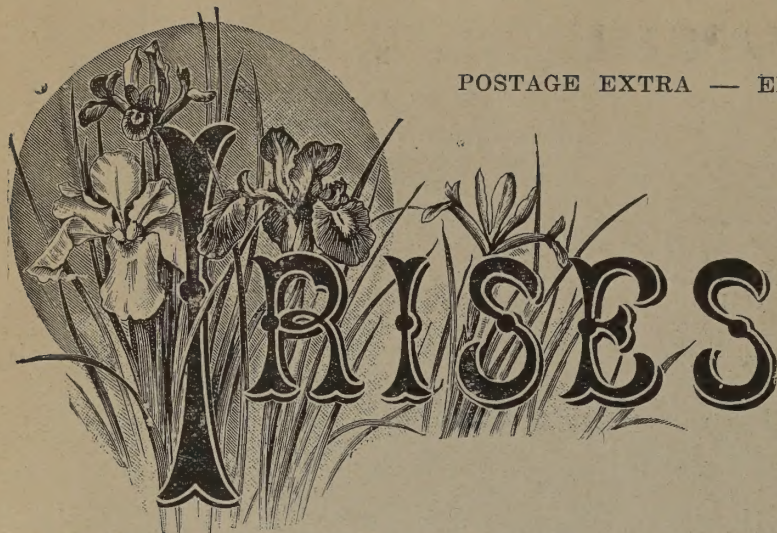
HARDY AND HANDSOME.

PLANT APRIL TO JULY.

10d. each; 9/- dozen.



WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS.



POSTAGE EXTRA — EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE MARKED.

ALATA—The Scorpion Iris. Winter flowering. A pretty shade of blue. 1/6 each.

IMPERATOR—A new hybrid Iris. Flower standards lavender purple; fall azure blue; yellow blotch. Early flowering, and extra good for cutting. 3/- dozen; 20/- 100.

JAPONICA—A lovely Iris, bearing on slender stems numerous flowers, fringed standards and falls, spotted yellow. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.

OCHROLEUCA (Gigantea)—Magnificent species, tall growing and robust; large flowers of ivory whiteness; orange and yellow base. 1/3 each.

OCHROLEUCA SULPHUREA — Yellow blooms and tall stems; very good. 1/6 each.

PAVONIA—Peacock Iris. Mauve with blue blotch. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen. Post free.

PSEUDO ACORIS—Golden Water Iris. 1/6 each.

SIBERICA—Gentian Blue; very fine; lasts well when cut. 1/3 each; 12/6 dozen.

STYLOSA—Fine foliage, loveliest pale blue, golden bands and blotches, sweet scented. 9d. each; 8/- dozen.

STYLOSA SPECIOSA—Blue, 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

STYLOSA ALBA—Pure white; large flower, a gem. 9d. each; 8/- dozen.

SUSIANA (The Mourning Iris)—Plant March to June. Flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown, resembling tracery of the finest lace. 2/6 each.

TUBEROSA (Snakeshead Iris)—Flowers rich velvety violet, black and green. A remarkable, curious and handsome flower. 1/- each.

TINGITANA—Shades of blue, lilac and white. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen. Post free.

BEARDED or FLAG IRIS

PLANT MARCH TO SEPTEMBER.

The popularity of the Flag Iris is due not only to the beauty and variety of colour, but to the comparative ease with which they can be grown.

1/6 ea.; 15/- doz. Postage extra.

ALCAZAR—Purple, blue and indigo.

AMBASSADEUR—Bronzy violet and velvety purple.

ANNE LESLIE—White tinted rose and shaded carmine.

AURORA—Fine; lilac shade.

DAIRUS—Primrose and purple red.

DALMATIA—Finest blue; very large.

ED. MICHAEL—Deep wine red.

ELDORADO—Bronze and blue.

FLAMING SWORD—Gold and crimson maroon.

GAMBOL—Yellow and chocolate.

HECTOR—Clouded amber and crimson black.

1/- ea.; 10/- doz. Postage extra.

BRONZE LADY—Bronze shade.

INGLEBROG—Pure white, large.

IRIS KING—Crimson maroon and old gold.

ISOLINE—Bronze yellow, tinged pale rose.

LADY FOSTER—Large lustrous blue.

LENT A. WILLAMSON—Lavender violet.

LORD OF JUNE—Palest lavender blue and French analine blue.

MA MIE—A white-frilled blue.

OPERA—Purple bronze violet, overlaid crimson.

PRINCE VICTOR—Lavender blue and velvety purple.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—Cream yellow and plum.

PROSPER LAUGIER—Olive and purple violet,

PURPLE KING—Large crimson purple.

QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES—Bronze, wine and purple rose.

QUEEN OF MAY—Pale rose.

RAMELDO—Gold and lavender blend.

RED CLOUD—Crimson maroon.

RHEINNIXE—White Standards; falls violet purple.

SOLEDAD—Soft yellow; early.

VIRGINIA MOORE—Bright yellow.

DUTCH IRIS

Flowers much larger and more robust than Spanish Iris; they also possess the advantage of blooming a fortnight earlier. Greatly admired and used in large quantities for decorative work in the early Spring. The blue and yellow shades are particularly attractive. Mixed Colours: 4d. each; 3/6 dozen. Separate Colours: Shades of blue, yellow and white, etc., 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japanese Iris

PLANT APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.

For size and richness of colour the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring from 6 to 8 inches across. They grow to a height of 3 ft., and must have a moist situation, with light rich soil; swampy land will grow them well.

GIANT DOUBLE

1/6 each; 15/- dozen. Postage extra.



JAPANESE IRIS.

JAPANESE IRIS—Mixed Double and Single (Unnamed) 9/- doz.; 55/- 100. Postage extra.

- | | |
|--|---|
| AMETHYST —Blue and white. | MAUVEEN —Mauve, lined faint purple. |
| BEAUTY —Pink netted and wine striped. | MYSTIC —Large crimped flower of violet purple. |
| BLACK PRINCE —Black, purple shade. | PERFECTION —Maroon shade, wine striped. |
| CLOISSONE —Wine purple on a white ground. | PRESIDENT —White, blue veined. |
| DUCHESS —Mauve pink, wine shaded and striped. | SPLENDENS —Freckled purple and blue. |
| EMBLEM —Deep purple; mauve stripe; yellow centre. | SYLVENE —Mauve and white, prettily crimped. |
| EMPEROR —Light purple. | THE DUKE —Purple and blue, yellow centre. |
| EXQUISITE —Blue shade, lined purple. | VIOLET —Violet red shade. |
| ICICLE —White. Large. | VULCAN —Bronze purple. |
| JEWEL —Lavender purple, lined white. | ZULU —Blue black shade. |

LARGE SINGLE FLOWERED

1/- each; 10/- dozen. Postage extra.



SPANISH IRIS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| CLARET CUP —Wine purple and lighter shade. | PRINCE —Mauve blue, purple. |
| DELICATE —Pale blue, lined and shaded. | ROYAL —Blue and purple |
| EMPIRE —Purplish shade with darker stripes; edged mauve. | REGENT —Purple and lavender. |
| EMPRESS —Mauve blue, lined purple standards. | SNOWDEN —White, purple standards. |
| IMPERIAL —Blue and lavender. | SUPERB —Pale mauve, mottled purple; large. |
| JESTER —Violet, blue centre. | THE QUEEN —Purple, veined purple and mauve standards. |
| JUNO —Violet, red centre. | UNIQUE —Pale mauve, striped purple. |
| NOBLE —Mauve and purple; dark stripes; large. | VENUS —Pencilled purple on mauve ground. |
| PRINCESS —Pink shade. | WHITE WINGS —Pure white. |

SPANISH IRIS [Orchid Iris]

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY. **SPLENDID MIXTURE**—All shades. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 16/- 100. The flowers are produced on slender stems about 18 inches high, bearing two or three flowers each. When cut, the flowers last a long time in water. Any average soil will grow them if well drained.

We can also supply in eight named varieties as follows: Sky Blue and White, Yellow, Bronze, Golden Yellow, White and three shades of Blues. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen; one each eight varieties for 2/3.

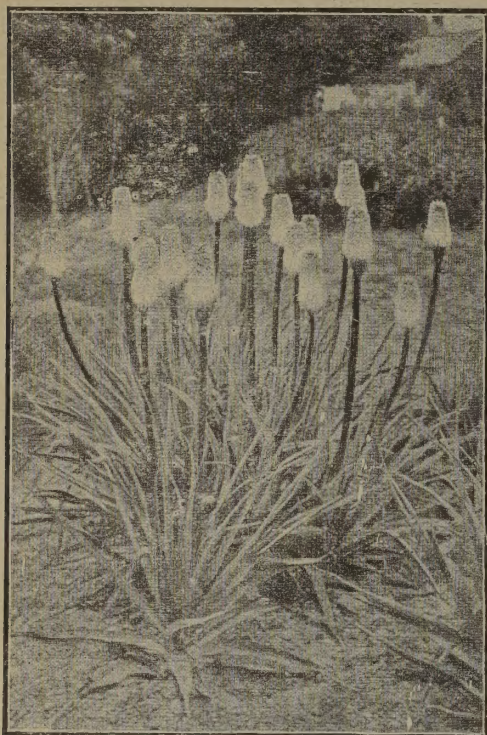
BLUE SPANISH IRIS—for cutting. Special Price: 2/6 doz.; 16/- 100. Post Free.

IXIA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A charming family of hardy flowering plants.

- ACHIEVEMENT**—Rosy pink shaded salmon. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
ALICE—Creamy white, dark centre. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
CRATEROIDES—Rich cerise-scarlet, early; valued for cutting. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.
GOLDEN DROP—Yellow, dark centre. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
LAVENDULA—Lavender shade; very tall. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
MACULATA—Yellow. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
PURITY—Pure white. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
ROSE WONDER—Double pink. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.
THE QUEEN—Very tall white. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
VIRIDIFLORA—Green flowers, charming variety. 5d. each; 4/- dozen.
MIXED—All colours. 1/3 dozen; 7/6 100; 65/- 1000.



KNIPHOFIA

KNIPHOFIA [Tritoma]

(Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker).

PLANT MAY TO SEPTEMBER.

1/- each; 11/- dozen. Postage extra.

When first seen in the garden the tall majestic heads of the Torch Lily or Red Hot Poker give an impression of a brilliant flaming torch. The plants are quite easy to grow and attain a height of about five feet. Fine for cutting and decorative work.

- AUREA**—Golden yellow.
BABY JOY—Fiery scarlet; thin stem; grows 2 feet.
CITRINA—Orange and citron yellow.

KNIPHOFIA—(Continued).

CORALLINA—Coral red; distinct.

ENSIFOLIA—Finest of the yellow varieties.

J. LOWDEN—Red and yellow; sturdy habit.

NANCY BURTON—Self red with hint of salmon; extra good.

NOBILIS—Fine red dwarf.

SANDERSI—Deep red and pale yellow.

STAR OF BADEN—Bronze yellow.

TUBERGENI—Orange yellow; free flowering.

UVARIA—Red and yellow; the true Red Hot Poker; very free flowering.

JAPANESE LILIUMS

Plant March to August. Postage 6d. each, 1/6 dozen. (Interstate 2/6 dozen)

Locally grown, acclimatised bulbs are offered of the following varieties, which are amongst the best of the Japanese varieties.

In choosing a position for these bulbs, it is well to remember that their growing period is during the winter (when they require all the sunshine and warmth they can get) and their flowering period in the summer and hotter months (when they naturally need a fair amount of protection). They require a soil that is not too heavy; therefore, sand should be introduced as well as rotted leaf mould. Use sand in planting the bulbs, which should be about six inches under the soil. If grown in a bed, about twelve inches would be about the right distance apart.

The varieties as follows are offered subject to crop:—

AURATUM (Golden Rayed Lily of Japan).—The finest of all Liliams. The blooms are produced freely, and are an ivory white ground color studded with brownish-red spots, and with a distinct yellow band through each petal. The blooms are very fragrant. We offer large, acclimatised bulbs at 3/6 each; 40/- dozen.

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily).—Snow white, sweetly scented. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

DAURICUM.—Cup-shaped blooms; orange and yellow with fine spots. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

HARRISI.—The well-known white November Lily. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

HENRYII.—Apricot yellow with darker markings on each petal. Flowers in great profusion. Very hardy. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

PARDILINUM (Leopard Lily).—Rich scarlet and yellow, spotted with brown. Flowers hang from tall stems. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM.—A distinct lily of refined and graceful appearance, with long, grassy foliage, and exquisitely shaped, long, wide-mouthed trumpet flowers of the purest white, often slightly coloured externally with reddish-brown. This outside colouration fades as the flower matures. Very fragrant, most elegant and graceful. Requires a sheltered position outside. 2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

REGALE.—Without doubt the finest of all garden Lilies. Its slender stems, each from two to five feet tall, flexible and tense as steel, are crowned with one, two or three large funnel-shaped flowers more or less wine-coloured without, pure white and lustrous on the face, clear canary yellow within the tube, and each stamen filament tipped with a golden anther. This Lily has a magnificent constitution, growing as high as 6 to 7 feet in cultivation with 10 to 40 blooms; moreover, it does well anywhere. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

SARGENTIAE.—This Lily may be described as coming between Regale and Sulphureum in its general characteristics, blooming about three weeks later than the former and usually over before the latter. The flowers are funnel-shaped; milk white internally with a golden yellow throat, and externally a deep reddish-brown. It is very floriferous, strong growing and delightfully fragrant. Well cultivated plants stand about five feet high. 2/6 each; 27/6 dozen.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—Lovely blooms for cutting; reflexed petals; pure white flowers; chocolate colored anthers; sweetly scented. 2/- each; 22/- dozen.

SPECIOSUM ROSEUM.—Pale pink with deep crimson-purple spots. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM.—Delightful shade of rose pink with dark spots. Beautifully reflexed blooms. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

(Liliums continued next page)

Japanese Lilliums [Continued]

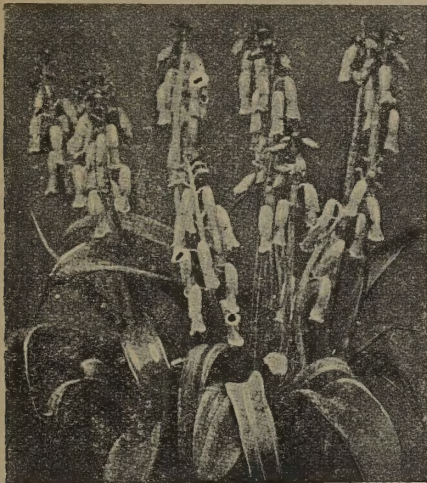
SULPHUREUM.—A beautiful species from Upper Burma, with large, fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers; pale sulphur yellow, deepening at the throat and tinged outside with claret red; generally two or three flowers on a stem. Likes a little shelter. 3/- each.

SULPHUR-GALE HYBRIDS.—A beautiful race of hybrids obtained by crossing Lillium Sulphureum and Lillium Regale. The flowers resemble those of Lillium Regale in shape, while the characteristic long bud of Lillium Sulphureum is evident; in many there is more yellow than in Regale and in some this colour is almost absent or represented by a slight green stain. A very vigorous grower, reaching 6 to 8 feet in height and bearing 10 to 40 blooms. 2/- each.

TIGRINUM SINGLE.—The well-known Tiger Lily. Beautiful orange, spotted with black. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

TIGRINUM DOUBLE.—Same as above, but double flowers. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

Often we can supply other varieties in limited quantities. Ask us about them if you are interested. We often have during the season smaller bulbs at lower prices. However, those offered above are all good, flowering size bulbs.



LACHENALIA.

LACHENALIA

(CAPE COWSLIP).

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

These are elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells on short spikes, and curiously spotted leaves; very effective if grown as a pot plant or in a border.

AUREA —Spotted leaves, yellow flowers	} 4d. each 3/6 doz.
NELSONI —Bicolour.	
TRICOLOUR —Yellow margined, green and red.	

LILY OF THE VALLEY

(CONVALLARIA MAJALIS ALBA).

PLANT JUNE TO AUGUST.

Thrives best in cool districts. 6d. each; 5/6 dozen; 30/- 100.

MONTBRETIA

PLANT APRIL TO JULY.

Extremely hardy free-flowering plants, which flower profusely when thoroughly established. The flower stems are from 2½ to 3 feet in height, and gracefully arched, and the colours are charming—bright orange, golden yellow, and buff.

IN FINE MIXTURE—3d. each; 1/3 dozen; 8/- 100. **Named Varieties**—List on application of best standard varieties; also Earlham Hybrids.



LILY OF THE VALLEY.

MORAEA

(Dietes)

PLANT APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.

Hardy and easily cultivated; will grow in almost any soil, and continue to flower for a long time.

BICOLOR—Cream with a black spot on base of each petal. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

IRIODES—White and lilac. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

ROBINSONIANA (Lord Howe Island Wedding Iris). Large white blooms. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

MORPHIXIA PANICULATA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

This beautiful little flowering bulb has the same graceful habit as the Ixia, but is more dwarf, with tubular flowers of a soft red-buff colour; useful for cutting. 1/3 dozen; 8/- 100.

MUSCARI

(GRAPE HYACINTH).

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

These are interesting border plants of easy culture; hardy and admirably adapted for spring bedding.

BOTRYOIDES—Pretty spikes of dark blue flowers. 2d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/6 100.

CONICUM (Heavenly blue)—Flowers rich, bright blue, sweet scented. 2d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/6 100.

MONSTROSUS—Very beautiful and distinct; purple lilac. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.



MUSCARI.

NERINE

PLANT FROM JANUARY.

- ALBA**—Snow white, with wavy petals. 1/6 each.
AUREA—Golden yellow; very attractive and beautiful. 2/6 each.
BOWDENT—Pink 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.
CORUSCA—Brilliant scarlet; free flowering. 1/6 each.
FILIFOLIA—Small but dainty flowers; magenta red. Special offer: 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.
FOTHERGILLI—Scarlet, spangled gold. 2/6 each.
JAPONICA (Japanese Spider Plant)—Purplish red, free bloomer. 6d. each; 5/6 dozen.
ROSEA—Rose purple; very free flowering. 1/6 each.
SARNIENSIS (Guernsey Lily)—Vivid crimson scarlet; sparkling in the sun as if bespangled with gold. 1/6 each.
SQUAMIGERA (Silver Spider Lily)—A deep vieux rose. 2/- each.

ORNITHOGALUM

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

- ARABICUM**—A strong growing, showy plant, with large bunches of flowers, produced on tall stems; colour white with dark centre; very hardy. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
THYRSOIDES ALBUM—An exceedingly beautiful white flower, suitable for table or church decoration; lasts a long time in water. 1/- each; 10/- dozen.
LACTEUM (Chincherinchee)—White flowers borne in clusters; splendid for decorative work. Lasts well as cut flower. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

PANCRATIUM

PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Beautiful flowers, exceedingly fragrant. Water freely during the growing season.

- CALATHINA** (Sea Daffodil)—Pearly white and fringed. 1/3 each.
LITTORALIS (Hymenocallis)—Pure white, very beautiful. 1/- each.
SULPHUR QUEEN—Yellow. 3/- each.

RANUNCULUS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY. Post Free.

These magnificent plants embrace an endless variety of colours, and produce single, semi-double and double flowers. Excellent for massing; in beds or borders the effect is gorgeous. Plant the bulbs 4 to 6 inches apart, CLAWS DOWNWARDS, covering with about 1 inch of light soil.

We have the following types, the colours being mixed in each case:—

MAGNIFICA—A new strain offered for the first time this year, and in our opinion the very best ever sent out. Blooms are of enormous size, and the range of colours most extensive, many new shades being present. The beds of flowering plants were carefully rogued and only those of best size, colour and form retained. A very large percentage are double. 1/- dozen; 7/- 100.

TURBAN—Mixed double blooms of great size and vivid colours. 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

PERSIAN—Mixed double and semi-double blooms. 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

FRENCH—Mixed double, semi-double and single blooms of great beauty. 1/3 dozen; 8/- 100.

ASIATICUS (Fine local bulbs)—Semi-double and single. 9d. dozen; 5/- 100.

SPECIAL OFFER.—One dozen each of the above five varieties for 5/-, post free.



RANUNCULUS.

SCILLA (Wood Hyacinth).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

CAMPANULATA—Blue, on tall spikes. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

CAMPANULATA ALBA—Spikes of pure white flowers. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

CAMPANULATA ROSEA—Pink, 4d. each; 3/- doz.

CAMPANULATA MIXED—2/- dozen.

PERUVIANA BLUE—Pyramidal spikes of blue flowers, with bright yellow anthers; handsome for bedding or borders. 1/- each; 10/6 dozen.

PERUVIANA WHITE—Large fine white variety of above. 1/- each; 10/6 dozen.

SNOWFLAKE

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

SNOWFLAKE (Aestivum)—A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 1/- dozen; 7/- 100. Postage extra.

GIANT SNOWFLAKE (Pulchellum)—Produces elegant drooping white flowers; very large bells standing well above the foliage; quite superior to the preceding variety. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/6 100. Postage extra.

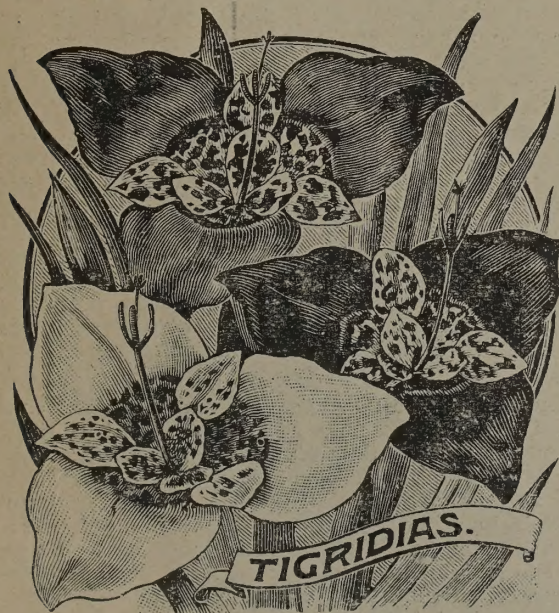
SPARAXIS

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

MIXED—For their refined colour and graceful habit Sparaxis never fail to win admiration. They are of easy culture. 1/3 dozen; 7/6 100.

PULCHERRIMA (Dierama)—Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells"; produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous pink bell-shaped flowers. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

PULCHERRIMA MOONLIGHT—Pale rosy white. 1/6 each.



TIGRIDIA

PLANT JULY TO AUGUST.

Gorgeous coloured summer-flowering plants for sunny borders. They grow about 1 foot in height, producing in rapid succession a number of large erect flowers, having three large petals and three smaller ones, with a centre invariably beautifully spotted and marked crimson or yellow.

TIGRIDIA—(Continued).

LUTEA—Yellow, with dark centre markings. 1/- each.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—White. 1/- each.

PAVONIA—Flowers large, orange-red, flamed scarlet. 6d. each; 4/6 dozen.

MIXED COLOURS—6d. each; 4/6 dozen.

TRITONIA

PLANT APRIL TO JUNE.

These in appearance are not unlike miniature Gladioli; the colours are soft and very pleasing. Free flowering and easily cultivated.

CROCATA—Orange, dark markings. 1/6 dozen; 8/6 100.

LINEATA—Salmon red. 1/6 dozen; 8/6 100.

ORANGEA—A beautiful shade of orange. 1/6 dozen; 8/6 100.

POLLUX—Cream. 1/6 dozen; 8/6 100.

ROSEA—Rose pink. 1/6 dozen; 8/6 100.

MIXED—Choice range of colours. 1/6 dozen; 7/6 100.

TUBEROSE

PLANT MAY TO AUGUST.

One of the most beautiful summer-growing bulbs in cultivation; the blooms are of the purest white, and of the most exquisite fragrance. They are admirably adapted for bouquet-making, and they are easy to cultivate.

DOUBLE DWARF; DOUBLE TALL; SINGLE TALL.

Small clumps, 6d. each. Large clumps, 1/- each. Postage extra.

TULIPS

TIME OF PLANTING—February to June.

SITUATION—A warm sheltered N.E. aspect is the ideal one, but tulips are very accommodating in any but windy spots.

SOIL—Any but a light sandy soil will give good results provided it is well worked to at least 15 inches and has large amounts of lime worked right through the bed. After planting, dress heavily with lime, and again about June. The more lime you can give the better the results, but drainage must be good. Never use fresh manure, but bone-dust is helpful.

PLANTING—Tulips do best when grown in beds by themselves. Place bulbs 6 inches apart, 6 inches between rows and 6 inches deep. Shallow planting leads to breaks in colouring and to splitting up of the bulbs. They require a fair amount of moisture and beds should never be allowed to dry out. If planted in clumps try them in sixes—five spaced round the circumference of a circle 12 inches in diameter and one in the centre.

LIFTING—This should be done as soon as the foliage dies down and bulbs must be dried and stored in an airy cool spot in single layers.

DARWIN MIXED—Too much cannot be said in praise of this class of Tulip. They excel in brilliancy and perfect form of flower. Their tall stems place them in first favour as a cut flower. 6d. each; 4/6 dozen; 32/6 100.

DARWIN NAMED VARIETIES—6d. each; 5/- dozen.

COTTAGE MIXED—6d. each; 4/6 dozen; 32/6 100.

PARROT, MIXED—A most singular and picturesque variety, with curiously lacinated petals; large, attractive, and beautiful flowers of the most striking and brilliant combination of colours. 6d. each; 4/6 dozen; 32/6 100.



TULIPS.

WATSONIA

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Splendid for cutting and table decoration and last a long time in water.

- ADELAIDE**—Distinct orange scarlet. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
AVALON—Pale pink, mauve and salmon shaded. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
BEAUTY—Delicate pale pink. 3d. each; 2/- doz.
COCCINEA—Orange red. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.
LADY FAWKES—A charming new creation, of pure deep salmon colour. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
MAUVEEN—Tall growing, deep mauve. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
MAITLAND—Large crushed strawberry shade; late. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
MELBOURNE—Buff salmon shade. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
NARRABEEN—Deep salmon shaded. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
O'BRIENI ALBA—Lovely pure white; a magnificent plant; throws up enormous spikes. 2d. each; 1/- dozen.
PENDULA ALETROIDES—Red tubular flowers with white tips. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.
PINK PERFECTION—Charming pale pink. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.
ROSE HOLLOWAY—Delicate pink. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
ROSEA—A beautiful shade of rosy red. 2d. each; 1/- dozen.
SALMONETTE—Large, pale salmon. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
SYDNEY—Ruby magenta shade. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
MIXED HYBRIDS—New colours, all shades. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

VALLOTA PURPUREA

(The Scarborough Lily).

(See illustration on front cover.)

A lovely free-flowering bulb of the Amaryllis family. The flower is trumpet-shaped, produced in clusters, and of a rich orange-scarlet; spike 18 inches. Can be supplied at any time.

1/- each; 11/- dozen. Postage extra.
 N.S.W.: 4d. each; 1/6 dozen; Interstate: 4d. each; 2/6 dozen.

ZEPHYRANTHES

A pretty little bulbous plant, belonging to the family of Amaryllis. Very effective for edging.

CANDIDA—Pure white. 1/6 dozen; 9/- 100.

AJAX—Lemon yellow. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

CARINATA—Large rose pink. 1/6 each.

ROSEUS—Rose, shaded white. 9d. each; 7/6 doz.

HINTS ON BULB CULTURE

BULBS will grow in almost any well-worked soil; they mostly prefer a sandy loam, but will grow in almost pure sand if well enriched. Strong stiff soil, however, must be thoroughly broken up, well drained and lightened by the addition of sand or vegetable matter, such as leaf mould, before it can be made suitable for planting.

Often a green crop grown on land after its preparation and dug in would greatly help to bring the soil into proper condition. After the land has been deeply dug for the reception of Bulbs, it is always better to allow it to remain for a week or two so as to allow the soil to settle; otherwise Bulbs may sink too deeply in the soil.

PLANTING

When planting Bulbs, the size of the Bulb always should be taken into consideration; for instance, a Hyacinth Bulb measuring 2in. in diameter requires a covering of 2in. only, and the same may be taken generally with the planting of all others, giving them a covering of soil equal to the diameter measure of the Bulb. For late planting of Gladioli, the depth should be increased so that the Bulbs may escape the surface heat of summer. According to the varieties, planting should be done in groups, beds or rows, and the distance determined by the size of the plants when grown. The soil must on no account be wet or sticky at the time of planting, and if at all loose should be made firm with the foot. Where it is inclined to be stiff, a little sand at the base of the Bulbs will greatly help the drainage and prevent rotting, as in many cases failure is due to too much moisture.

MANURING

Bonedust is one of the safest manures that can be used if well incorporated with the soil at time of planting. Most flowering Bulbs dislike ammonia and fresh stable manure; fowlyard manure should be avoided. Well-rotted stable or cow manure which has been maturing for some considerable time can be safely used, but should be well dug in at the base of the Bulbs, and not allowed to touch them when planting. In the case of Daffodils the manure is intended to hold the moisture like a sponge, and is not intended as a fertilizer. For summer flowering Bulbs, such as Gladioli, Lilliums, Montbretias, a top-dressing of old stable manure or decayed vegetable matter placed over the surface of the soil to the depth of about 2in. is invaluable, as it keeps the roots cool and retains the moisture in the soil. It is not necessary for early Spring flowering Bulbs; for these the soil should be kept well open with a hoe.



PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Narcissi will grow in any average garden soil, but should the soil be heavy, bonemeal, wood ashes or soot, dug well into the soil, would be a great aid to successful cultivation. Plant the bulbs two or three inches deep.

SELF YELLOW TRUMPET

- BULBOCODIUM**—Yellow (Hoop Petticoat). 4d. each; 2/6 dozen.
- CLEOPATRA**—A magnificent variety; broad yellow perianth, deep yellow trumpet. 1/6 each.
- EMPEROR**—Deep primrose perianth, imbricated sepals, rich yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 18/- 100.
- GOLDEN BELL**—Yellow twisting perianth; golden trumpet; tall. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.
- GOLDEN CITY**—Rich uniform golden yellow trumpet. 3/- each.
- GOLDEN GATE**—Large, uniform light clear yellow, slightly twisted. 3/- each.
- GOLDEN SPUR**—A grand variety; vigorous constitution, and a magnificent flower in every respect. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.
- KING ALFRED**—Uniform rich golden yellow trumpet; large and elegant, with open frilled mouth; very tall. 6d. each; 5/6 dozen.
- LORD ROBERTS**—Flowers of enormous size; golden yellow; broad, massive perianth; tall, free flowerer. 1/6 each; 15/- dozen.
- M. J. BERKELEY**—Rich full yellow; trumpet much expanded and reflexed at edge; the best of all early trumpets. 6d. each; 4/6 dozen.
- MONARCH**—Very large; of perfect form and substance; rich, full yellow. 1/- each.
- OLYMPIA**—Rich deep yellow, of great size. 1/6 each.
- PRIDE OF HARBORD**—Large self yellow trumpet of excellent constitution. 4/- each.
- QUEEN OF THE WEST**—Deep yellow; tall growing; one of the best. 2/- each.
- RENOWN**—Primrose perianth; deep yellow trumpet. A good show flower. 5/6 each.
- RISING SUN**—Glorious yellow trumpet, of very fine habit. 5/- each.
- SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**—Fine bold flower of Emperor type; deeper in colour and earlier. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

SOVEREIGN—Light clear yellow; flower of good quality. 4/- each.

VAN WAVERN'S GIANT—Flowers of immense size; perianth primrose; trumpet bright yellow. 1/6 each.

WARRINGAH—An immense yellow, with well formed reflex trumpet; perianth slightly twisted. 8/- each.

WHITE-WINGED OR BICOLOR TRUMPET

- COLLAROY**—Well-balanced straight trumpet; broad white perianth; bicolor of exceptional form. 8/- each.
- CORA**—Yellow trumpet; broad white perianth; good show flower. 3/- each.
- DUKE OF BEDFORD**—A magnificent flower, measuring 4½ inches across; perianth pure white; trumpet soft yellow. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.
- EMPRESS**—White perianth; rich yellow trumpet. 4d. each; 3/9 dozen.
- F. H. HOLLOWAY**—White perianth; lemon yellow trumpet. Bicolor of exceptional merit. 6/6 ea.
- GLORY OF NOORDWIJK**—Creamy white perianth; immense yellow trumpet; showy and vigorous. 1/- each.
- GLORY OF SASSENHEIM**—Extra fine large flowers; white perianth; deep yellow trumpet. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.
- MRS. WALTER T. WARE**—Perianth white; trumpet yellow, spreading at brim; a gem. 5d. each; 4/- dozen.
- PRINCEPS**—Pale lemon; perianth often lighter than the trumpet. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 8/- 100.
- SWANLEY PERFECTION**—Large creamy white perianth; trumpet of deep yellow. 3/- each.
- THE PEARL**—Cream perianth; yellow trumpet passing to white; good form. 2/- each.
- WEARDALE PERFECTION**—Large white perianth; soft primrose trumpet of immense size. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

NARCISSI OR DAFFODILS [Continued]



TRUMPET DAFFODIL.

WHITE AND SULPHUR TRUMPET

MADAME DE GRAFF—Flower of good substance; perianth pure white; trumpet of pale primrose, passing to white. 1/3 each.

MRS. D. V. WEST—Of large size; elegant form; primrose passing to white. 2/- each.

MRS. E. H. KRELAGE—Large white trumpet. 3/- each.

MRS. ROBERT SYDENHAM—Pure white uniform trumpet. 1/- each.

MRS. THOMPSON—Pure white trumpet; elegantly frilled; large and very handsome. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

RENEE—Refined white trumpet; long and narrow; flanged at brim; firm white perianth. 3/- each.

SULPHUR BEAUTY—Trumpet cream, passing to white. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

BARRI TYPE

ALBATROSS—Perianth white; cup citron; edged orange red; very attractive. 4d. each; 3/6 doz.

BATH'S FLAME—Deep yellow cup, edged orange red. A giant flower of great beauty. 1/- each; 7/6 dozen.

BARRI TYPE—(Continued).

BRILLIANCY—A glorified Conspicuous. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.

CONSPICUOUS—Broad spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 14/- 100.

FIREBRAND—Perianth creamy white, shaded lemon at base; cup fluted and intense fiery red. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

SEAGULL—Charming flower; white perianth; canary cup, edged apricot. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS

(Bunch flowered)

POSTAGE EXTRA.

The Polyanthus Narcissus (commonly called Jonquils) produce large heads of sweetly scented flowers and are especially adapted for early winter and spring flowering.

BAZELMAN MINOR—Large white perianth, orange yellow cup. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

CLOTH OF GOLD (Tridymus)—Deep yellow. 8d. each; 7/6 dozen.

DOUBLE ROMAN—White, orange nectary, early. 1/3 dozen; 8/- 100.

GRANDIFLORUS—Cambic white, very large. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

GRAND MONARQUE—White perianth; yellow cup; immense truss; the finest of all; late. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

GRAND PRIMO—White perianth; yellow cup. 2d. each; 1/6 dozen; 10/- 100.

GRAND SOLIEL D'OR—Deep rich yellow, with orange cup. 3d. each; 1/6 dozen; 9/- 100.

HERMOINE—Cream; early and useful for cutting. 1/- dozen; 7/- 100.

JOSS FLOWER (Chinese Flower of the Gods)—White perianth, orange yellow cup. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

MONT CENIS—White; orange yellow cup. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

PAPER WHITE—Charming pure white, exquisite perfume; early. 9d. dozen; 5/- 100.

PRESIDENT HARRISON—Yellow, orange cup. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

THE QUEEN—Creamy white perianth; orange yellow cup. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 12/6 100.

WHITE PEARL—Pure white, very fine flower; late. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 12/6 100.

WHITE PERFECTION—Large glistening white. 5d. each; 4/- dozen.

NARCISSUS JONQUILLA

(Fragrant Rushleaved Jonquils)

BUTTERCUP—Hybrid, large uniform yellow flower. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.

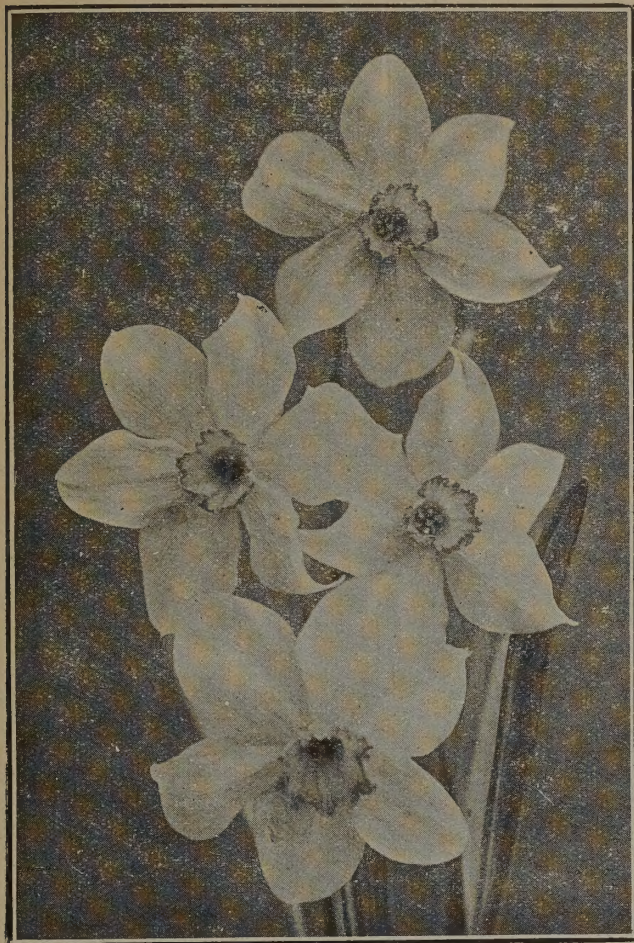
CAMPERNELLE—Bright yellow, fragrant flowers. 3d. each; 1/3 dozen; 7/6 100.

CAMPERNELLE DOUBLE—Rich yellow flowers, carried on stems two feet high. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

CAMPERNELLE ODORUS GIGANTEUS—Orange yellow. Extra fine. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

RUGULOSUS—Rich yellow; most charming variety. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen; 17/6 100.

NARCISSI OR DAFFODILS [Continued]



DAFFODIL INCOMPARABILIS.

LEEDSII TYPE

- AVOLET**—A giant flower; white perianth; canary cup. 1/6 each.
- EVANGELINE**—Flowers large; broad white perianth; large citron yellow cup. 4d. each; 3/- doz.
- KITTAWAKE**—Broad white perianth; crown pale lemon; frilled. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.
- LORD KITCHENER**—Giant Leedsii; broad white perianth; pale primrose cup. 8d. each; 6/- doz.
- MARY BLEWITT**—A flower of finest quality; white perianth with lemon crown of large size. 1/6 each.
- MARY WEST**—Perianth white; citron crown. One of the best and largest. 1/6 each.
- QUEEN OF THE NORTH**—Large white perianth; pale yellow cup; good show flower. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.
- SOUTHERN GEM**—White perianth; cup soft pale lemon; early and free flowering. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.
- WHITE SLAVE**—Handsome large flower; perianth snowy white; cup pale citron shaded white. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

INCOMPARABILIS

(Chalice-Cupped.)

- BERNARDINO**—Very fine flower; expanded cup; frilled edge of orange and apricot. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.
- COMMANDER**—Yellow orange; red cup; late. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.
- CROESUS**—Large primrose shaded flower with expanded cup of deep rich red. 1/6 each.
- FIRELIGHT**—Pale yellow perianth; pale orange cup. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.
- FLAMBEAU**—Yellow perianth; crown fiery orange-red; very handsome. 5d. each; 3/6 doz.
- FLEETWING**—A flower of great size; one of the best in this type. 1/6 each.
- GLORIA MUNDI**—Yellow perianth; large cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; a fine noble flower. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
- GLORIANA**—Large yellow perianth, glowing red cup. 4/- each.
- GREAT WARLEY**—Handsome flower; broad cream perianth; rich yellow crown; very large. 2/- each.
- HELIOS**—A flower of perfect proportions; rich yellow. 1/6 each.
- LEONIE**—Large cup, edged red. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.
- LUCIFER**—Large handsome white perianth; cup an intense glowing orange-red colour, lasting well in the sun; very striking; strong grower and free flowerer. 5d. each; 4/6 dozen.
- MARIGOLD**—Perianth yellow; pale orange cup; a refined flower. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.
- ORION**—A large open flower; canary yellow self. 1/6 each.
- PINKUN**—White perianth; cup canary, margined salmon pink. 1/- each.
- SIR WATKIN** (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—Rich sulphur yellow perianth; cup yellow; tinged with orange; beautiful. 4d. each; 3/- dozen; 20/- 100.
- STELLA**—Large white perianth; yellow cup. 3d. each; 1/- dozen; 7/- 100.
- TAMERLANE**—Exceptionally strong growing Incomparabilis. Overlapping segments of a pleasing primrose yellow. 2/- each.
- WARFLAME**—Creamy white perianth; bell-shaped crown glowing fiery red. 1/- each; 11/- dozen.

DAFFODIL MIXTURE

CHOICE MIXTURE OF TRUMPET VARIETIES.

2/6 dozen; 15/- 100; 130/- 1,000.

Postage 1/- dozen extra.

GENERAL MIXTURE OF ALL VARIETIES.

1/3 dozen; 7/6 100; 65/- 1,000.

Postage 1/- dozen extra.

NARCISSI OR DAFFODILS [Continued]

POETICUS TYPE

(Pheasant's Eye.)

CASSANDRA—Fine form and substance; broad clear white perianth; small eye, dark red. 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

HORACE—Broad white perianth; large eye, almost blood scarlet. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

ORNATUS—Single, pure white; imbricated perianth; flat cup, edged scarlet. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 15/- 100.

POETICUS Fl. pl.—Double snowy white, sweetly scented. Gardenia-like blossoms; much prized for cutting. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

RECURVUS (Pheasant's Eye)—Pure white; crown edged red; very fragrant. 3d. each; 2/- dozen; 15/- 100.

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS (Eggs and Bacon, or Orange Phoenix)—White with orange nectary; beautiful. 3d. each; 2/6 dozen.

ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS—(Codlins and Cream, or Sulphur Phoenix)—White, with sulphur nectary; exquisite. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

ARGENT—Very beautiful and elegant; star-shaped, semi-double flowers, creamy white petals, yellow centre. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

AURANTIUS PLENUS (Butter and Eggs)—Double yellow, with orange centre. 4d. each; 3/6 dozen.

GOLDEN ROSE—Flowers large and round, light yellow with orange centre, very double; handsome and showy. 8d. each; 6/- dozen.

PLENIPO—Large double flowers, of elegant form, showing three shades of colour in each flower; yellow, primrose and white. 8d. each; 6/- doz.

TELAMONIUS PLENUS—Great double yellow daffodil. 3d. each; 2/- dozen.



Bulb Culture in Bowls and Basins WITHOUT DRAINAGE IN OUR SPECIAL BULB FIBRE

Growing Bulbs indoors is very simple, and the amount of pleasurable results obtained is unbounded.

Directions.—The bulb fibre must be in a moist condition before the bulbs are planted in it. Leave the tops of the bulbs just above the surface of the fibre, make fibre firm round them, then water lightly. Place the bowls in a dark, airy cellar, cupboard or room, and examine occasionally to see that the fibre is moist, the idea being to allow the bulbs to make plenty of root before they start into growth; this should take place about eight weeks after planting.

When the bulbs have started to grow place the bowls in a room or verandah where there is plenty of light. It is a wise plan to turn the bowl a little each day, this will promote even growth.

On no account allow the fibre to become dry, as this would assuredly cause the bulb to go "blind," which means the loss of the flower. The fibre must be kept evenly moist once the bulb begins to grow. On the other hand, do not saturate the fibre; if too much water has been given, tilt the bowl on one side and drain off the surplus.

AUSTRALAC POTTERY BULB BOWLS

PLAIN EDGE BOWL—7in., 3/9; 8in., 4/9.

ROLLED EDGE BOWL—7in., 4/9.

OPEN GLOBE SHAPE—6in., 4/9.

FOOTED BOWL—6in., 2/9; 6½in., 3/3.

SIZES APPROXIMATE ONLY.

We can supply the above in **BLUE, GREEN, ORANGE, RED** and **BLACK**.

Every care is exercised in the packing of bowls, but we do not accept any responsibility for breakage during transit. Packing and Carriage Extra.

: ————— : ————— :

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL BULB FIBRE

Our Special Bulb Fibre is moisture absorbent, and is the best fibre for the successful culture of Bulbs in Bowls. **PRICES:** 4d. per lb.; 4 lbs. for 1/-; and 14 lbs. for 3/6. Carriage Extra.

Bowls of the following ready-planted from 5/6:—

DAFFODILS, FREESIA, LACHENALIA, JONQUILS.

HYACINTHS, from 6/6.

GRACEFUL GLADIOLI

*The Fashionable
Florists' Flower*

SPECIAL GLADIOLI LIST

Published May.

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*The Worlds Best Varieties
For Cutting
or Garden
Decoration*



CULTURAL HINTS

Gladioli are so good natured that almost any soil suits them well, but if it be rich, deep, and well drained, extraordinary growth and large blooms may be confidently expected. In warm climates, when the summer is not too dry, they may be planted all the year round; the best colour and largest flowers eventuating when the blooms are produced in cool weather. In places experiencing hot, dry summers, with cold wet winters, two main plantings are made—one in August or early September, and the other in December or January. Two or three lots of bulbs may be set at fortnightly intervals in the two periods named. Where artificial watering is possible there is no end to the possibilities with Glads.

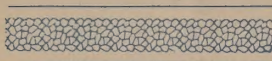
Cultivating the surface around the plants is of supreme service. It can be hardly overdone.

Deep planting pays best. A full size corm may be planted from 4 to 5 inches deep, in all but heavy soil, and even in the latter case, if sand or light surface soil can be mixed in to lighten the natural soil. Less need exists for unsightly supports if deep planting is carried out.

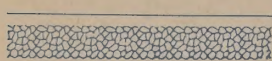
When flowering time approaches, see that the plants do not want for water. Applications of weak liquid manure at this period help to produce larger blooms, of even better colouring.

An advantage possessed by Gladioli over other bulbs is that they can be lifted a few weeks after flowering—not waiting for the foliage to die back. Thus their room can be given to some other lines which it is desired to plant.

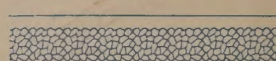
When lifted, store with tops attached in cool place till dry, then cut off tops and put bulbs away till again needed.



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(See Varieties listed in this Catalogue).

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(ESTABLISHED 1863)

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